

Pipistrellus nathusii (KEYSERLING & BLASIUS, 1839)



T. P. McOwat

Nathusius' pipistrelle

AL	Pipistrelle i Nathusit	LT	Natuzijaus šikšniukas
BG	Натузиев прилеп	LU	-
CZ	Netopýr parkový	LV	Natūza sikspārnis
DE	Rauhhaufledermaus	MK	Натузиев лилјак
DK	Troldflagermus	MT	-
EE	Pargi-nahkhiir	NL	Nathusius' dwergvleermuis
ES	Murciélago de Nathusius	NO	Trollflaggermus
FI	Pikkulepakko	PL	Karlik większy
FO	Trøllflogmús	PT	Morcego de Nathusius
FR	Pipistrelle de Nathusius	RO	Liliacul-cu-piele-aspră
GR	Νυχτερίδα του Nathusius	RU	Нетопырь Натузиуса
HR	Šumski šišmiš	SE	Trollfladdermus
HU	Durvavitorlájú törpedenevér	SI	Nathusijev netopir
IR	Ialtóg nathúsias	SK	Netopier parkový
IS	Trítíblaka	TR	Pürtüklü yarasa
IT	Pipistrello di Nathusius	YU	Шумски слепи мишић

Distribution

World: confined to Europe, Asia Minor, and Transcaucasia.

Europe: from Iberia to the Urals, north to Scotland, south-eastern Sweden, and extreme southern Finland. Two, most probably ship-assisted individuals, also recorded in Iceland.

Geographic variation

No subspecies. In Europe shows a slight tendency to increase in size (as defined by forearm length) from west to east.

Habitat

Parkland as well as mixed and pine forests, often riparian habitats. Although associated with lowland basins, recorded up to 2200 m altitude in the Alps. Preferred summer roosts are hollow trees, bat- and bird-boxes, also wooden churches, and residential buildings. Winter roosts usually in crevices in cliffs, hollow trees, and cracks in buildings. Typically hunts along rides, paths, and woodland edges, and also over water. Preys on small to medium-sized flying insects, mainly non-biting midges of the family Chironomidae. Highly migratory, most migrations in a NE-SW direction. Several movements over 1000 km, with the longest flight being 1905 km.

Population status

Patchily distributed and assumed to be rare in most European countries. This estimation is probably biased due to the use of inappropriate census methods. Certainly commoner in many areas than so far realized and increasingly found in bird- and bat-boxes placed in woodland. About 50000–100000 adult individuals assumed to occur in late summer and early autumn in the Netherlands. Locally abundant in Latvia, where 24 nursery colonies averaging 70 females each were recorded in 1990. A nursery colony of over 100 individuals has recently been discovered in Northern Ireland (J. M. Russ, J. K. O'Neill & W. Montgomery, in litt.). Density below 1 ind./km² in the Greater Caucasus.

International legal & conservation status

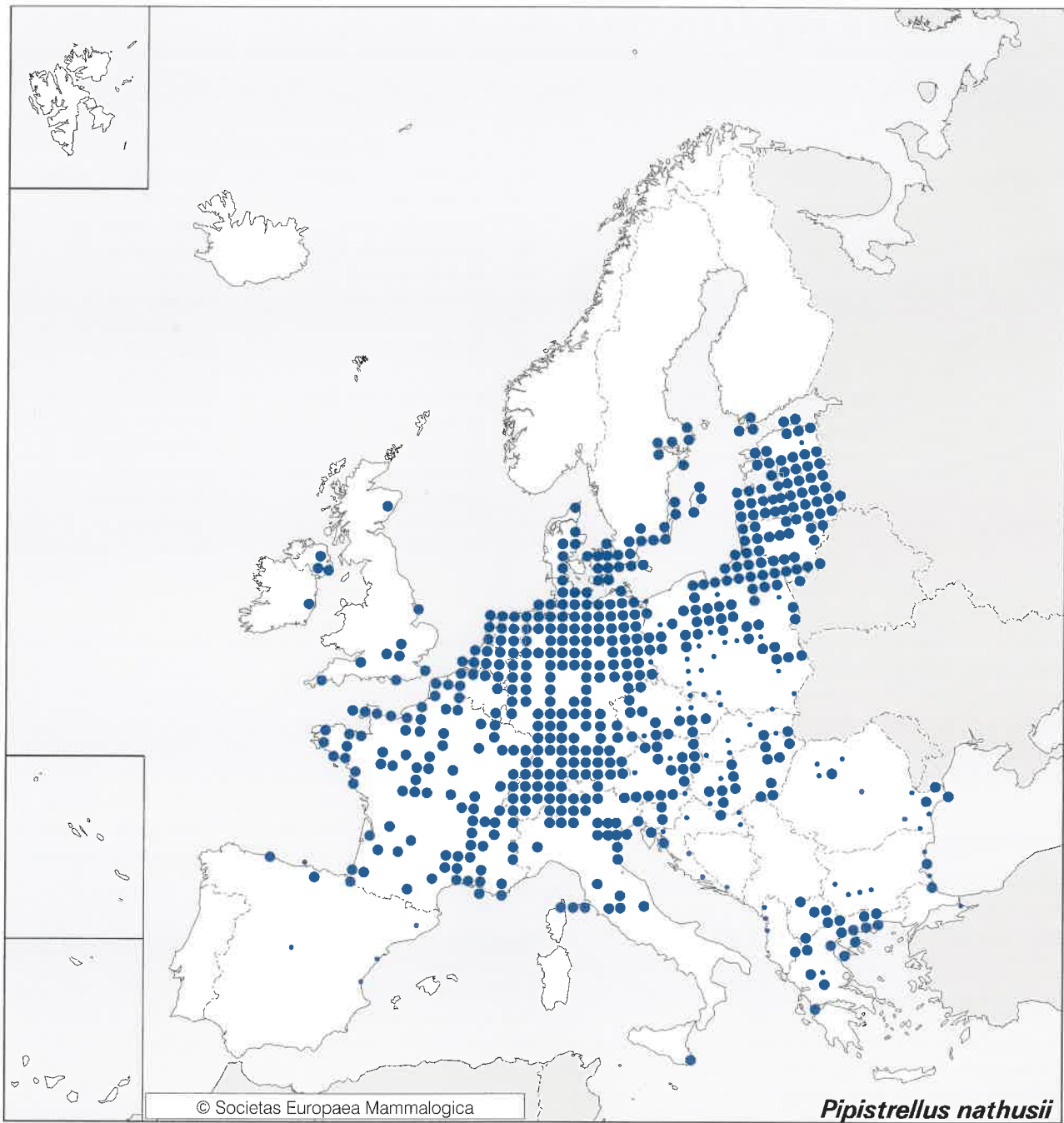
Bern Convention, Appendix II.

Bonn Convention, Appendix II.

EU Habitats & Species Directive, Annex IV.

Other information

Endangered by loss of hollow trees and remedial timber treatment in buildings. Feeding mainly on chironomids and because of that may be affected by changes in water quality.



Literature

- Beck (1995)
Lina & Rheinhold (1997)
Petersen (1994)
Petersons (1990)
Rachwald (1992)
Rakhmatulina (1996)

W. Bogdanowicz